

cause, although the occurrence of hemorrhage does not necessarily denote the existence of lung lesion, it may show the predisposition to phthisis. The patient should be advised to go first to an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and then gradually work northward to higher elevations.

Particular attention to the dietary is necessary. Food should be taken of the most nutritious character in concentrated form and at frequent intervals. All bulky foods, of no matter what kind, are to be strictly forbidden.

Yet, to return to the keynote of the treatment, this is after all the inspiring of confidence in yourself and in the patient. All therapeutic measures are of an "assisting" nature, and largely depend for their effects upon the mental attitude of the patient. Therefore, keep cool and be cheerful, but above all, keep cool.—Monthly Retrospect.

EVOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE.

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The fact cannot longer be ignored that great changes have taken place in the economic relations between physicians and the public. The relation of physicians to the community has been profoundly modified by the general progress of knowledge and the extension of science and learning to so many fields of human activity. The number of professions in the true sense of the word has been enormously extended. The management of special commercial enterprises, such as railroads, telegraphs, financial corporations, and factories, is no longer entrusted to chance employees, who have acquired skill merely through experience, but are conducted by persons specially trained in engineering and forms of business. Professional training has become so diversified that the physician finds himself only one of a great many who are set apart to do a particular work because of special education. In the beginning the trades and business were far removed from science and systematic improvement that comes through development along the lines of exact observation and inductive reasoning.

Medicine also was involved in superstition and supported by authority rather than reason. As time has gone on the conduct of all human affairs—commercial, social, and even religious—has come under the dominion of the scientific tendency of the age that leads to simplification of method and organisation of effort. At the same time medicine has thrown off superstition, secrecy, and the reliance upon authority. So the public at large, and physicians as a class, have come near together, and the physician finds himself one of a large number of specialists and subservient to much the same laws as the others. As a labourer, he must find a market, like his friend the electric engineer and the rest, and must be governed by the same laws of fitness, supply and demand. Pressure of circumstances will compel him more and more to conduct the business side of his work in conformity with scientific business methods. In fact, to be unbusinesslike is to controvert the order of the just relations of man to man. Business in its best development is more highly moral than many a system of theology.

A great disturbing element in the business relation of physicians is philanthropy. The physician has more opportunities than others to exercise this faculty, and he also must be acknowledged as having more opportunities as an individual for gain by the wrongful exercise of the privilege of gratuitous service. He benefits himself but injures the business possibilities of other members of his profession. The same selfish principle is seen in the commercial world when large departmental stores sell without profit a class of merchandise, such as groceries, that they do not care to handle except to make the crowds come to their bazaar, but which same business represents the means of livelihood of a large number of small shopkeepers. In this way, for the sake of prestige and experience, the older physician may injure younger men. This is the hospital and dispensary abuse. But, fortunately, philanthropy has not escaped the modern scientific tendency, and it is recognised as a socialistic fact that charity must be controlled by fixed principles and not left solely to the impulses of the emotions. Or-